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# The Times

WHOLE NUMBER 16,889.

RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1905.



# Dispatch

Every Day

a long list of perplexities are solved in Virginia through Tee-Dee Want Ads. The next list should include one or two of yours.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## DESTROYER GOING TO SINK WARSHIP

Czar Adopts Desperate Measures to Quell Mutiny.

## SHIPYARD STRIKE BECOMES GENERAL

Kniaz Potemkine Supposed to Be on Way Back to Odessa. Kruger's Squadron Out of Commission Because of Inability to Deal With the Problem.

(By Associated Press.)  
ODESSA, July 3.—Estimates of the number killed during the fires and rioting of last week run as high as 6,000. A far greater number were shot down but many of the bodies were incinerated.

(By Associated Press.)  
ST. PETERSBURG, July 4.—2:25 A. M. According to a dispatch received by an official agent the torpedo boat destroyer Smeltz, with a volunteer crew, has sailed for Odessa with the intention of sinking the Kniaz Potemkine.

With Kustentz and other unprotected ports of Roumania, Bulgaria and Turkey at the mercy of the battleship's guns, and with the inability of Vice-Admiral Kruger's squadron to interfere with her career, tacitly admitted by retreating from commission, this desperate expedition was set on foot to prevent international complications and to rid the Black Sea of mutineers.

The problem for the single destroyer, which is difficult and dangerous enough at best, as she will have to encounter both the Kniaz Potemkine and her attendant torpedo boat, is now complicated by the departure of the battleship from Kustentz, and ignorance as to where she will next turn up; but the dispatch from Kustentz through a gleam of hope on the dark situation, intimating that a considerable number of her crew are anxious to desert their leaders, and to escape the consequence of their mutinous actions.

## ODESSA WILL SINK WARSHIP ON SIGHT

Torpedo Boats Receive Orders to Attack Mutineers—Great Damage to City.

(By Associated Press.)  
ODESSA, July 3.—3:30 P. M.—The fact that the Kniaz Potemkine remains on the high seas in charge of the mutineers is causing so much apprehension and uneasiness to the population of Odessa that the government has resolved to take the matter in hand and to show no further hesitation, even though the measures adopted involved the loss of the battleship and one torpedo boat, and here, the torpedo boats received orders this afternoon to attack and sink the Kniaz Potemkine on sight. The torpedo boat destroyer now here was reinforced this afternoon by two torpedo boats, and others are expected.

Outwardly the center of the city is beginning to assume its normal aspect, although comparatively few persons are seen in the streets. But in the harbor district all is ruin and devastation. Shipping and trade are entirely at a standstill, and thousands of dock laborers are waiting around idle.

The city continues under strict martial law. Soldiers everywhere cut off all the sea front portion of the city and use scant ceremony in stopping every person not provided with proper permits to enter these districts. The consulates, banks, public buildings and the principal offices are guarded by troops day and night. The social life of the city is entirely dead.

In the harbor the bulks of a dozen ironclads and small ships burned in some instances to the water's edge. The large warehouses were burnt out entirely, and there is scarcely a house or other building in the neighborhood that does not bear the marks of fire.

It is impossible to obtain accurate estimates of the amount of damage done, but it is variously estimated at from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

Surrender of Warships.

## IS FATE'S HAND IN THIS TRIAL?

Sickness and Death Have Strangely Followed Smith Case.

## ATTORNEY PAGE AND WITNESSES ILL

Judge Clopton Forced to Continue Manchester Trial Until To-morrow on Account of Sickness—Prisoner and Jury Were Sadly Disappointed.

Disaster seems to surround the Smith case, and the old saw that "misfortunes never come singly" is more than borne out in the murder trial that is now going on in the Corporation Court of Manchester.

Since that Wednesday night of April 25th, when poor little Ralph Smith, five years of age, was found lying naked and dead on the floor of his mother's bedroom, his body covered with bruises and with fresh wounds upon his face and head, fate has laid a heavy hand on several who were, or have been in any way connected with the case. The misfortunes that have followed are more than unusual; they are uncanny.

Ever since that night two months ago, when Mrs. Estelle Townsend Smith was arrested, charged with murdering her own son, the black hand of misfortune has not rested upon her alone. Her husband, who had left the city with his employer's money was captured in New York and brought back to Manchester, charged with being a party to the murder of his son. Next the aged mother of the prisoner, Mrs. Charles Townsend, was stricken down, and it was not thought that she would be well enough to make the long journey from New York to the side of her unhappy daughter. Following this, came the death of Mr. Turner, the next door neighbor of the Smiths, who was one of the most important witnesses for the Commonwealth. It is said by his stricken family that the death of Ralph Smith and the death of his mother, and the death of the tragic event, and the death of him two weeks later, the awful case was ever before his eyes, and the story was ever upon his lips.

## Attorney Taken Ill.

When Judge Clopton had set the trial of the case for the latter part of May and everything was ready, fate again played a cruel hand. Attorney Page, who was to conduct the proceedings for the Commonwealth, was taken so ill that it was found that he must be taken to a hospital and must undergo a serious operation. For some weeks Mr. Page remained upon a sick bed, and it was not until the middle of June that he was able once more to give his attention to the case which the whole country is watching with intense interest. Mr. Page gave stronger day by day, and when the case was called on last Friday, June 27th, he was so determined that no further delay should occur that he stated that he would try the case at any cost to himself. Without assistance, and weak from the effects of the recent surgical operation, the labor necessary for the preparation of the case oppressed him greatly and his friends urged him to agree to the delay asked for by the counsel for defense. He was, however, counsel for defense, and plunged in manfully and with the earnestness that characterizes all his work.

On the second day, before a jury had been empaneled, his suffering was great, and after witnesses had begun to give testimony, he was once again forced to ask the court to discontinue for a few minutes, so that he might consult his physician.

On Saturday his condition was serious, and after the adjournment of the case he fainted upon the street in front of his office. Late on Saturday night he again suffered so greatly that his family physician was called in. On yesterday he again determined to take his place in court, but so desperate was his suffering that Dr. Hill refused to allow him to enter the courtroom, and sent the following statement to Judge Clopton:

"This is to certify that I have examined Mr. Page, and find him unable to appear in court."

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

## JEFFERSON PLANS WILL SOON BE READY

Contractors Get Them By July 1st—Contract Will Be Let Shortly.

Mr. D. Lowenberg, of Norfolk, general manager of the Jefferson Realty Corporation, said yesterday to a representative of The Times-Dispatch in this city that the working plans and specifications for the bidders on the work for the reconstruction of the Jefferson Hotel would be ready for the inspection of the bidders on July 15th. They will be exhibited in Norfolk, and will also be on file in the office of the Reconstruction Commission, at the Hotel Norfolk, in Richmond, also for the use of the bidders and the inspection of the plans. That will be determined later, Mr. J. K. Peebles, the architect, is out of the city, and will not return till tomorrow. It will be several weeks, at least, before the contract will be let.

## FELL FROM WHARF.

Lawrence Klinefelter, Aged 12, Drowned at Urbana.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 3.—Lawrence Klinefelter, the 12-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. William Klinefelter, of Baltimore, was drowned to-day at Urbana, Md. The lad was swimming at Hotel Nelson with his grandparents and was on the wharf when the steamer arrived. As the steamer struck the wharf he lost his balance.

His body did not come up, but was found about 90 feet from where it fell.



THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

## UNION STATION ON BROAD STREET

Petersburg Electric Railway to Continue to Ashland.

## TO BUILD TIDEWATER LINE

Bridge Will Be Constructed Across James River—Plans Ready.

Richmond is to be the center of a great railroad system that will embrace the country between the capital and Tidewater in one direction, and Ashland and Petersburg in other directions.

The plan is to have a splendid union electric railway station at Seventh and Broad Streets, into which all the lines, both city and State, will run. This plan, it is true, has not yet been entirely settled, but it is known to be the desire of Mr. Gould to bring the scheme to a consummation, and those who are close to him say that it is as good as settled.

The Tidewater branch will be not only a great advantage to the city, but will bring into close touch with Richmond trade thousands of people who now do business exclusively with Baltimore. The trade of that section is out of touch with Richmond, and the merchants of Baltimore have monopolized it just as they have done in the Valley of Virginia. When the new Tidewater railway is completed, the section will be in close relation with this city, for while it now takes twelve hours for steamers to ply between Tidewater and Baltimore, the cars of the electric railway will make the distance in about two and one-half hours. It is stated that the equipment of the road will be as perfect as any in the United States, and that the schedule will be as fast as any local train that runs out of Richmond.

## Ashland Line Also.

Another line that will eventually run into the Union Station will be the Ashland electric railway line.

When seen on yesterday, a gentleman closely identified with the road said that he would be ready within thirty days to ask the City Council to grant the road right of way into the city.

As it now stands, the company has three schemes on foot for the entrance to the city, and the officers have not yet made up their minds which they will ask for. They are:

1. By way of Lombardy Street.
2. By way of Brook Avenue.
3. By way of First Street.

The Lombardy Street plan has the objection of narrow streets in approaching Broad.

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

## MITCHELL IS GUILTY OF ACCEPTING MONEY

Jury Brings in Verdict After Being Out Eight Hours.

(By Associated Press.)  
PORTLAND, ORE., July 3.—A jury tonight found United States Senator John H. Mitchell guilty of accepting money for practicing before Federal departments in Washington. The jury was out eight hours.

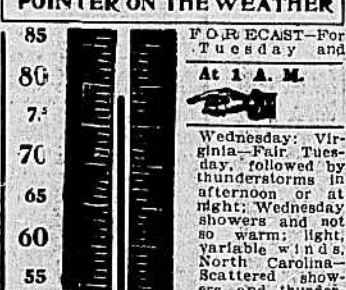
## HE CONFESSED MURDER DONE FOUR YEARS AGO

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
BRISTOL, TENN., July 3.—Plotcher Hopkins, a man forty-eight years old, who was locked up in Bristol Saturday night because he has become violently insane, has since confessed to the police that he is wanted at Wayneville, N. C., for the murder of Mack Freeman, a neighbor, whom he says he killed August 11, 1901, because Freeman had spoken in an insulting manner about his wife.

Fletcher stated that his son, McKinney Fletcher, now aged twenty-one, assisted in the killing, and upon this statement the young man has also been locked up. The two men say they have been over-much of the West since the murder, the young man having been employed in the shops of the Missouri Pacific Railway a part of the time.

A telegram from Sheriff Noland at Wayneville confirms that the men are wanted for murder.

## POINTER ON THE WEATHER



Richmond's weather was clear and hot. Range of the thermometer: Yesterday, 75 to 85; Today, 75 to 85; Tomorrow, 75 to 85. Wind: Yesterday, S.W.; Today, S.W.; Tomorrow, S.W. Clouds: Yesterday, few; Today, few; Tomorrow, few.

High temperature yesterday, 85; Low temperature yesterday, 75; Mean temperature yesterday, 80; Normal temperature for July, 78; Departure from normal temperature, +2.

MINIATURE ALMANAC, July 4, 1905.  
Sun rises, 4:55; Sets, 8:33; Morning tide, 5:42; Moon sets, 6:08; Evening tide, 6:09.

## HUNDREDS DIE IN GREAT FLOOD

Loss of Life in Mexico Between 200 and 1,000 Persons.

## MERRYMAKERS WERE DROWNED AT GAMES

Great Rush of Water Swept People and Property Away, Causing Great and Widespread Destruction—Bridge Goes Down, Carrying Train With It.

(By Associated Press.)  
GUANAJUATO, MEXICO, July 3.—Loss of life variously estimated at more than two hundred and less than one thousand persons, and property damage to the extent of over a million dollars, have been caused by the flood, which has swept over this town, as a result of a cloudburst.

The telegraph service has been restored, and the authorities are rapidly bringing order out of chaos. Great suffering is prevalent, but aid is being received from surrounding towns, and a semblance of normal conditions, it is believed, will soon be reached. Burial of the dead is progressing rapidly, although many bodies are thought to be among the ruins of houses and are difficult to locate.

## Terrible Disaster.

The disaster that has come upon this city is unparalleled in its long history, during which many floods have been recorded. Guanajuato, owing to its situation in a great ravine or gorge, has been subjected to floods sweeping down from the mountains, and much loss of life has been recorded, but the present storm, which began Friday night and continued through Saturday, was unprecedented in violence.

Part of the river which was built over

(Continued on Second Page.)

## 13 WANT HELP TO-DAY.

The 13 advertisements for help published in today's Times-Dispatch on page 10 are as follows:

- 1 Office.
- 2 Domestic.
- 5 Trades.
- 4 Miscellaneous.
- 1 Salesman.

This not only interest those out of work, but those desiring to improve their positions as well.

## HART WINS, AND IS WORLD CHAMPION

Fights Terrific Battle With Root and Knocks Him Out in Twelfth Round.

## JEFFRIES CONFERS THE TITLE

Winner Has Been Challenged By Jack Johnson and George Gardner.

(By Associated Press.)

RENO, NEV., July 3.—Marvin Hart, of Louisville, to-day knocked out "Jack" Root, of Chicago, in the twelfth round of a fight for the heavyweight championship. The betting odds were three to one in favor of Root. The punch which encompassed the downfall of the Chicagoan was a short, powerful jolt of the right arm to the body. The blow was delivered with terrific force, and it caught Root while he was coming up. Root reeled, covered and fell in a heap. Referee James J. Jeffries, towering over the prostrate form of the Chicagoan, counted ten, making Hart heavyweight champion pugilist of the world. He might have counted twenty seconds, for Root was hopelessly defeated. Up to this point of the fight Root had had an apparent lead over Hart.

## Jeffries Surrenders Title.

The fight drew an attendance of about 4,000 people, who paid all the way from \$2 to \$10 each for seeing the battle. There was a liberal sprinkling of women in attendance. The men stepped into the ring about twenty pounds apart in weight. Root scaling 170, while Hart weighed 160.

The feature of the fight, aside from the battle itself, was the appearance of James J. Jeffries, retired champion of the world, who received \$1,000 for acting as referee. Before entering the ring "Jim" Jeffries waited upon both men, stating that he had retired for good from the ring, and that the winner of this fight is entitled to the name of heavyweight champion of the world.

The men were introduced at 2:45 P. M. Considerable time was wasted in adjusting gloves, the crowd meanwhile sweating in the open air.

Referee Nelson was introduced. He agreed to fight Britt to a finish in the ring. Jack Johnson and George Gardner both challenged the winner of to-day's contest.

## Fight By Rounds.

Round 1—Root started jabbing Hart. Hart landed straight right to head. Root landed left to Hart's heart. Root landed on Hart's jaw. Root sent left to jaw and left to body. Hart landed left and right to body.

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

## BANKER ROBBED OF JEWELS WORTH \$25,000

James Jackson Higginson, Broker, of New York, Suffers Heavy Loss.

NEW YORK, July 3.—James Jackson Higginson, banker and broker of this city, has been robbed of \$25,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry. The police and private detectives have been notified and are working on the case.

With his wife and daughter, Mr. Higginson attended the theatre Friday night. Upon their return home the women put their jewels away as usual in a safe on the second floor. Mrs. Higginson discovered her loss next morning. Mrs. Higginson was not sure that the safe had been locked the night before. It was ajar when she went to it the next morning and was empty.

## MELTING IRON IN HIS SHOE; FOOT MAY BE AMPUTATED

Yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock Charles Ranaur, an employee of the Richmond Iron Works, while working at an iron furnace, had the misfortune to have some melted iron fall in his shoe. His right foot was cruelly burned and the agony was terrible. The ambulance responded hurriedly, and Dr. Pitt took charge of the unfortunate man. The injured member may have to be amputated.

## JUDGE WITT WILL SIFT TO BOTTOM

Declares He Will Give Strong Charge in Pending Election Cases.

## MR. ROYALL MAKES HIS STATEMENT

Details Are Not Known, But the Third Precinct, Monroe Ward, and Possibly Others, Are Involved—Chairman Doherty and Registrar Wise Summoned.

"I shall deliver a charge to the grand jury on July 17th, to which date the election case has been postponed, which will call for the most searching and thorough investigation into the charges which have been made concerning the conduct of the recent primary in this city."

"While I am on the bench of the Hustings Court, I desire it distinctly known that no such allegations can be made by citizens without the fullest and fairest investigation."

These were the words of Judge S. B. Witt, of the Hustings Court, yesterday just before he took an afternoon train for Old Point to join Judge Ingram and other friends on a little fishing trip. Of course, no outsider knows what went on in the grand jury room yesterday, when Mr. W. L. Royall appeared and made complaint as to the alleged conduct of the recent primary in certain precincts of the city. It is known, however, that when the foreman reported he declared to the court that he and his colleagues thought it a proper case for investigation, and furnished a list of witnesses they desired summoned.

What is known to the law as a "subpoena duces tecum" was served forthwith on Chairman James B. Doherty, of the City Democratic Committee, and on Mr. Jack Wise, who is the registrar in the third precinct of Monroe Ward.

## Many Witnesses.

Along with the report of the grand jury came a long list of other witnesses, whose names were not given out, and it is believed that other precincts are involved.

Chairman Doherty told a Times-Dispatch man last night that he could take pleasure in affording the court every possible means of going to the bottom of the matter, and that all the books, papers and ballots used in the recent election would be readily furnished the jury. "So cautious am I about the matter," he said, "that I have asked the court whenever these papers are needed to send a deputy with me for them to the vault of the Virginia Trust Company, where they are stored away."

"The judge says I am right in this and that I shall have a court officer with me when the papers are brought from their present place."

## Mr. Royall Won't Talk.

Mr. Royall will not discuss in any way whom he represents in the matter further than to refer to them as his clients. It is believed, however, that the city sergeant and the Commonwealth's Attorney are involved, and that he represents certain defeated candidates for these positions, who claim to have evidence that they got more votes than were returned for them.

Judge Witt selected a most representative grand jury, and he did so with reference to this case. The charge will be awaited with interest, as His Honor allowed himself to be a strong man on this line.

The grand jury is composed of the following gentlemen: Charles F. Tyler, foreman; A. Pizini, Jr., C. P. Lathrop, R. L. Peters, W. B. Lyons, John A. Curtis, E. H. Baughman, George Schoen, E. H. Clowes.

## Shot By Toy Pistol.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
RALEIGH, N. C., July 3.—While a half-dozen little boys were at play yesterday evening, Harry Harts, a son of the party, shot his little companion, Julian Koontz, in the face with a ball from a toy pistol. The boys had picked out the wall of a blank cartridge and had a buck-shot in it. Later the pistol was fired and struck the Koontz boy in the cheek, the ball penetrating the cheekbone.

## CONCORDAT ANNULLED BY FRENCH DEPUTIES

Intense Excitement in Chamber When Separation Bill Was Passed.

(By Associated Press.)

PARIS July 3.—The bill for the separation of Church and State passed the Chamber of Deputies late to-night by a decisive vote of 341 to 233. The result was greeted by governmental cheering and opposition hisses, and there was intense excitement.

The system swept away by this bill dates from 1801, when the famous Concordat was signed by Pius the Seventh and Napoleon. This gave religious government status, the churches being governmental property, with the clergy paid by the State, and the entire church administration being under the direction of a member of the President's Cabinet. The new system abolished all laws and regulations under the Concordat, and terminates the authority of the Concordat itself. The general principle of the measure, as finally adopted by the Chamber of Deputies, is as follows:

The Republic assures liberty of conscience and guarantees the free exercise of religion, subject to the restriction of public order. The Republic neither recognizes, pays attention to nor subsidizes any sect, but provides funds for college, hospital and asylum chaplains. Otherwise, the public worship budget is abolished, and public establishments connected with religion are suppressed.

## THREE SPEAKERS IN OLD ACCOMAC

Montague Answers a Number of Questions of Martin Club.

## SWANSON DENIES OFFENCE TO WILLARD

The Lieutenant-Governor's Practical Speech Pleased the People—A Large Crowd Turned Out and Listened to the Various Orators.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

ACCOMAC, C. H., VA., July 3.—The Democrats of Accomac had a good time to-day in listening to the oratory of three of their now leading statesmen, applauding the speakers' own praises, their aspirations and worthy ambitions, and in being reminded of the glorious deeds of the Americans and Virginians of the past. Nearly every seat in the new courthouse was filled with an admirer of either Governor Montague, Lieutenant-Governor Willard or Congressman Swanson, and most of them stayed to hear the speeches of the three.

Governor Montague was first introduced by County Chairman Dr. John W. Bowdoin. He started off with a severe denunciation of the prevalent mode of election of United States senators by the legislatures or by secret caucuses, as he termed it. He stated that the number of senators now in office who represented the special interests and showed special privileges to the few proved that the mode was a failure.

With a sarcastic epithet and remarks he mentioned the names of Platt and Quay, Delrick, Cannon, Mitchell and Burton. He claimed the junior senator had never in his eleven years' service used his vote or influence for the election of senators by the people. That when the Congressmen started the movement for a primary at the Roanoke convention, his efforts were mainly defeated by the junior senator, and that he (Martin) only joined the movement when it was an assured success.

The Governor denied that he was guilty of abusing his office, that he was not abusive, but quiet, patient and temperate as possible for a red-headed man; but that public records and services were public property, and he as one who had never scratched a Democratic ticket had the right to analyze and discuss those records.

## Sanctioned Promptness.

He sanctioned the junior senator's promptness in answering letters and doing departmental work, but defied him to show when he had ever secured one cent for the First District.

He stated that getting appropriations was not the standard and to be raised if the people were to rule.

As regards the employers' liability bill, he stood for flesh and blood, and not for steel rails and oak ties.

The Drummondtown Martin Club had asked in last week's county papers that the Governor reply to the following questions:

Why did he, as Governor, refuse to sign the bill placing the statue of General Lee in Statuary Hall?

Why did he approve the bill removing the name of General Lee in Statuary Hall?

Why did he pardon two men from jail in Elizabeth City county sent there for keeping a crap game—the lowest form of gambling?

Why did he continue in the employ of the Southern Railroad when he was district attorney, and as such officer was required to sue railroads for violations of the interstate commerce law?

The answers were that, first, he had no real right to repeal the law to place the statue of General Lee in Statuary Hall, but had made the suggestion that it would do the memory of the illustrious man no good to place it there; that his fame was greater than either the city of Washington or the Statuary Hall, and that the time would come when the people of that city and the nation would gladly ask that Virginia send his statue.

Second, that the bill without the jail penalty for violators of the Sunday liquor law was a measure to promote temperance, and that as it was unanimously passed by the legislature, he vetoed it. The people exaggerate the value of a Governor's veto in many cases.

Thirdly, that one of the criminals sentenced in Newport News for keeping a crap game was nearly dead with consumption, and he pardoned the two on the recommendation of the Commonwealth's attorney, the presiding judge and the attending physician.

Fourth, that the office of attorney for the Southern Railroad and as United States district attorney did not conflict, that he could not sue suits against the railroads unless ordered to do so by the Attorney-General or the Interstate Commerce Commission. He stated he had never mentioned the railroad question before, but that he was willing to go before any tribunal and compare records with the junior senator on that question.

The Governor closed with an eloquent tribute to the senators of the past and those aspirants against Mr. Martin twelve years ago. He also asked for the people's votes if he deserved them, and plead for a fair count.

The Governor's speech was attentively listened to and interrupted with frequent applause. He conclusively proved to his audience that he is a natural born orator.

## Swanson Speaks.

Congressman Swanson spoke next, after a short introduction by Mr. L. J. Hyslop, of Keller. He stated what a pleasure it was to him to speak before the Democrats of Accomac, and recalled the days of the contest with Mahone, when the Southwestern was going Republican, the Valley doubtful, the inevitable telegram would come from Accomac announcing its 1,000 to 2,000 Democratic majority and once more arouse hopes of victory.

He stated the Eastern Shore of Virginia was the most blessed spot in the world which was divided into two classes, the lazy and the industrious, and the lazy man could get a good living, a good time and good food with as little work as Accomac as in any section of the world.

He spoke of his early boyhood ambition